CLLD and care farming in Kujawsko – Pomorskie Region (POLAND)

The experience of multi-funded LAG strategies & the case of care farms in Tuchola region

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Kujawsko – pomorskie region
Kujawsko – pomorskie general characteristic

- Unemployment rate - 12,8% - registered unemployment rate – second highest in Poland
- Poverty -9,5% - people living in extreme poverty (below minimum existence level) [7,4% - average rate for Poland]
What are we planning to achieve under CLLD (ESF)?

- **Objective**: Social and economical activation of people affected by or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

- **Indicators**: 11 155 – number of people affected by or at risk of poverty and social exclusion we are planning to support
  - 40% of them will start seeking work
  - 4% will start working, BUT...Not all action are directly focused on changing their status on the labour market
CLLD implementation

• Basic rule: All actions must be conducted in accordance with the Local Development Strategy

• Operations:
  – Implementing active integration solutions, such as:
    • self-help (or mutual help) clubs and groups (e.g. peer support, peer coaching)
      - Community centres
      - Youth clubs
      - Job clubs
      - Vocational training, social competences
  • Supporting of organization and animation of local communities (with help of local activity and citizen activity leaders and animators)

• Additional operations
  • Preparatory support (capacity-building, training, networking) with a view to preparing and implementing local development strategy (LDS) for LAGs in towns and cities with +20 thousand citizens
  • Running costs (operating costs, personnel, training etc.) and animation
Planned types of CLLD LAG’s in kujawsko-pomorskie

• **28** CLLD LAG’s

• **1** FLAG (EMFF only)

• **20** LAGS on rural areas (9 with EFS leading fund)

• **7** LAGS in urban area in a cities +**20 thousand citizens** (ESF only)
Map of kujawsko – pomorskie CLLD
Budget

• 36,5 millions € (almost 7% of all ESF budget in ROP)
  – Co-financing rate – 85% (present state)
  – Our target - 95% (after technical adjustment of ROP)
• 8,2 mln € in a cities +20 thousand citizens
• ERDF almost 40 mln €
• EAFRD almost 30 mln €
Why CLLD?

- We believe that CLLD approach will allow local communities to initiate and implement development measures in a participative way.
- CLLD will contribute to increasing the level of social capital – increased social participation or widely understood civic activity.
- It’s a better way to confront social challenges when the means, the actions and the actors are widely accepted.
Process of vocational reorientation

• Vocational reorientation of farmers considerably differs from other methods of education of adults (for ex. of unemployed persons).

• There is a proposal to create a new opportunity for farmers and household members based on the skills and abilities gained by them within the frames of work on a farm.
Unconfirmed competences

• The ability to operate different machines field works, works in a garden, preparation of traditional dishes, care over children and elder persons

• in order to constitute an opportunity on a labour market, require formal confirmation, certification, supplementation, acceptance, etc.
Problems of farmers or members of their family in reorientation

(respondents could point out all the possible problems):

• lack of time connected with excess of work on a farm - 44%,
• lack of financial means - 26%,
• too big distance from educational centres/ bad communications - 22%,
• bad state of health - 21%,
• care over small children or elder persons, ill persons from family - 21%,

# Activites and results of reorientation in the Kujawsko-Pomeranian province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities taken up for reorientation in the Kujawsko-Pomeranian province</th>
<th>Obtained results</th>
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</table>
| 2010 project „Time for changes – vocational rerientation of farmers” | • analysis of situation of 480 farms  
• 360 persons completed specialist vocational courses |
| 2010 - 2014 project „NEW PROFESSION – NEW CHANCE for farmers and villagers of Kujawy and Pomerania” | • 4000 Individual Plans of Vocational Reorientation (by the end of 2013)  
• Number of persons who completed vocational courses by the end of 2012:  
• 408 persons the course for excavating-digging machine operator,  
• 340 persons the course of small and medium enterprises accountancy,  
• 260 persons a driver’s course category C and C+E,  
• 38 persons a course for organizers of occasional parties,  
• 197 persons the florists course with the elements of interior decorations,  
• 124 persons completed the course of daily care,  
• 61 persons the welder’s course,  
• 61 persons the cook course,  
• 51 persons the hairdressing course,  
• 527 persons motivation courses and entrepreneurship trainings, |
| • Training of 38 reorientation consultants  
• Creation of 19 poviat vocational reorientation centres  
• Recruitment and promotion activities in the regional and local press, radio, television, among borough leaders, in job centers, communes, parishes and schools |
## Activites and results of reorientation in the Kujawsko-Pomeranian province

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| • Monitoring of beneficiaries’ activity following completion of courses.  
• By and of 2013 - 1237 out of all the persons covered by reorientation (for whom individual plans were earlier drawn up and they were referred to specialist trainings) were covered by monitoring. | • 53 persons got employment,  
• 38 persons took up economic activity,  
• 211 persons took up casual or seasonal work in a new profession.  
• In total 334 persons (27%) took up non-agrarian activity.  
• 64 (5,2%) persons renounced insurance in KRUS and changed for ZUS. |
Project „Time for changes...”
Care farm - response to social change in rural areas

- Changes in the structure of families and households
- Changes in the structure, size and function of the family limit the possibilities of fulfilling its function of nursing
- Reduction in the average number of people in the family and the reversal of the relationship between the number of grandchildren and grandparents in the family
- Spatial dispersion of the family
- Progressive demographic aging and the absolute increase in the number of people in the highest age group will increase spending on treatment;
- According to German research 4% of people aged 60 + and 20% of people aged 80 + is not independent
- In Poland there are approx. 800 thousand. dependent people, in ten years there may be - more than two million
Single-person households conducted in Poland by people aged 65 years and more in the years 2002-2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>thou.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 – 69</td>
<td>9,4</td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>487,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 – 74</td>
<td>10,7</td>
<td>12,9</td>
<td>663,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 – 79</td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>13,7</td>
<td>702,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 and more</td>
<td>9,2</td>
<td>17,3</td>
<td>886,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAZEM</td>
<td>38,7</td>
<td>53,3</td>
<td>2740,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nursing services in the system of social assistance and funding of Peter Błędowski SGH
## Care farms in Europe (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>State involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>Health system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± 1400</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium (Flanders)</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>Subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>Social cooperatives (in very wide sense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Health system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Health system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quality certificate or evaluation diploma in Netherlands: 406
Values of care farms

- Green and quiet environment
- Working with plants animals
- Take life as it comes
- Character of the farmer: value of life
- Enterprise orientation
### Types of clients Nederland (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental handicap</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical limitation</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ex) prisoners</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ex) addicted</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autism</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child care</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly people</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder people, mental</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobless for longer time</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn-out</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeking asylum</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain damage (after birth)</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special education</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.landbouwzorg.nl](http://www.landbouwzorg.nl)
Care farms in Tuchola region

- Partnership approach with LAG Bory Tucholskie and agroturist association.
- 2013 Course tutor elderly and disabled for 17 representatives of households with practice in DPS Wysoka
- Workshop in May 2014 - preparation for study visits
- Study visit to the Netherlands, 15-21.06.2014
- Individual adaptation plans agritourism farms July-September 2014
- Concept development and welfare of households (agriculture and social) in Tuchola with recommendations for the whole of the Kuyavian-Pomeranian October - December 2014
“Green Care” – Care Farming in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region

• Next project is planned under the Regional Operational Programme for 2014-2020 (ESF)
• This project assumes establishment and functioning of the 15 care farms providing daily care (8 hrs., 5 days a week) for dependent persons (groups of 3 to 8 pers.)
• Activities offered for dependents are associated with the functioning of a traditional farm
• Execution date: 01.07.2016 r. to 06.30.2018 r.
• Counties: Brodnica, Mogilno, Świecie, Tuchola, Wąbrzeźno
Marzena i Ryszard Świetlik
Summary

• kujawsko – pomorskie is fully open for CLLD!
• up to 2020 several hundred thousand of persons (farmers and family members) needs alternative or additional source of income
• care farming is one of the potential solutions for rural areas